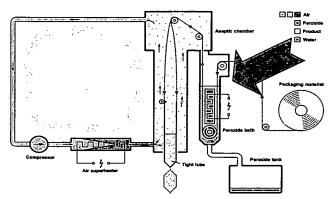
UV Irradiation to Enhance the Effect of Deep Bath of Hydrogen Peroxide for Packaging Material Sterilisation in Aseptic Packaging Machines

by Guido Moruzzi Tetra Pak, Modena, Italy

A: Tetra Pak

"Tetra Brik Aseptic" Sterile System

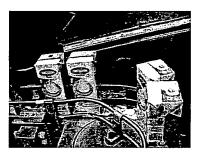


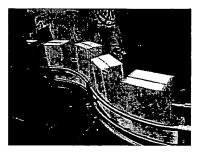
- The packaging material is sterilised by passage through a bath of H₂O₂
- Contact time, concentration and temperature are the control parameters

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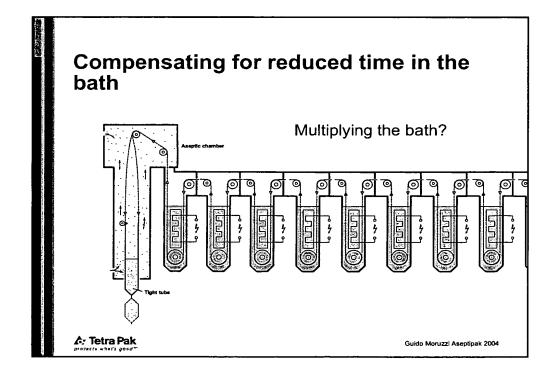
Increasing the Speed of the Filling Machines

- Web Speed Increases
- · Residence time in peroxide bath decreases







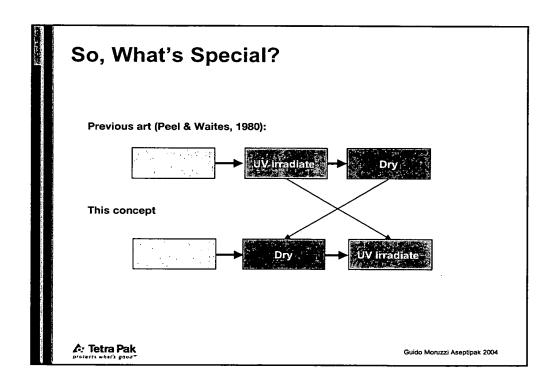


Adding a UV lamp?

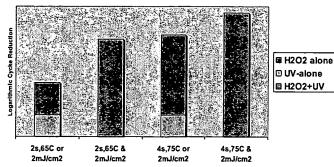
- A UV lamp
- Irradiating the packaging material
- AFTER H₂O₂ bath AND drying



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Irradiating after drying



- Results obtained on a rig not a perfect simulation of the filling machine
- · Spores of Bacillus subtilis A
- H₂O₂ concentration 35%
- · Synergic effect clearly present

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Irradiating while dry



Irradiation while wet

Maximum allowed concentration <10%



Visibly dry during irradiation

No upper concentration limit

Very high killing rate achievable

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Where is the Hydrogen Peroxide?

- The synergy is clearly observable
- The packaging material surface is dry
- "There must be" some hydrogen peroxide left somewhere for the synergy

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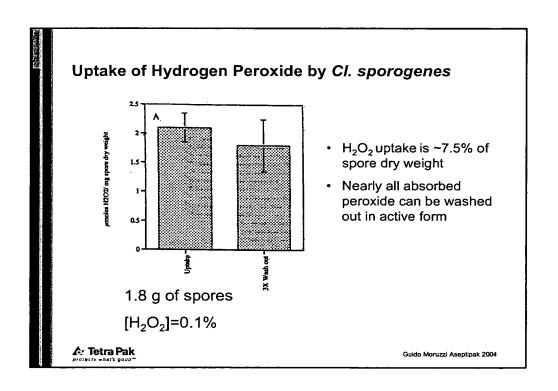
Prof. R.E. Marquis, University of Rochester, NY

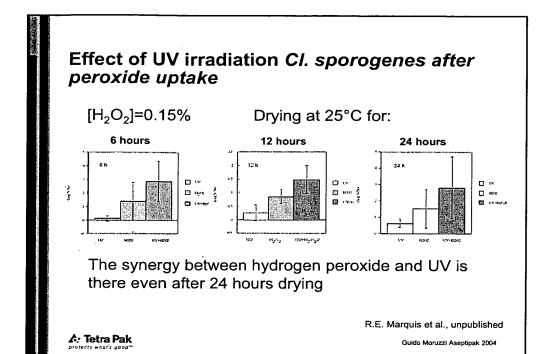
- Bacterial spores absorb H₂O₂ preferentially to water ("concentrative uptake")
- The spores absorb an amount of hydrogen peroxide equal to 5 to 50% of their dry weight
- Large part of the absorbed hydrogen peroxide can be recovered by washing
- The absorbed hydrogen peroxide is "fully potent" for killing
- The absorbed hydrogen peroxide can be activated by UV irradiation even after 24 hours or more of drying

Rutherford, Reidmiller, Marquis, J. Microbiol. Meth. 42(2000), 281-290

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Uptake of Hydrogen Peroxide by B. megaterium H₂O₂ uptake is^A H2O2 uptake is 50% of spore -8% of spore dry dry weight weight 10 -0.18 g of spores 1.8 g of spores [H₂O₂]=0.1% [H₂O₂]=0.1% 1/3 of absorbed H2O2 can be washed out in active form Rutherford, Reidmiller, Marquis, J. Microbiol. Meth. 42(2000), 281-290 **.** Tetra Pak Guido Moruzzi Aseptipak 2004

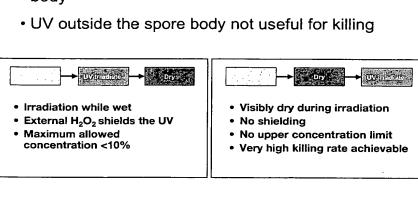






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 UV activates the hydrogen peroxide in the spore body



UV Lamp

- Experiments were run with UV at 222 and at 254 nm
- · Wavelength (UV-C) is nor critical for killing
- · UV dose is critical
- Choice of UV lamp based on:
 - ➤ High intensity of emission
 - > Ease of industrial operation

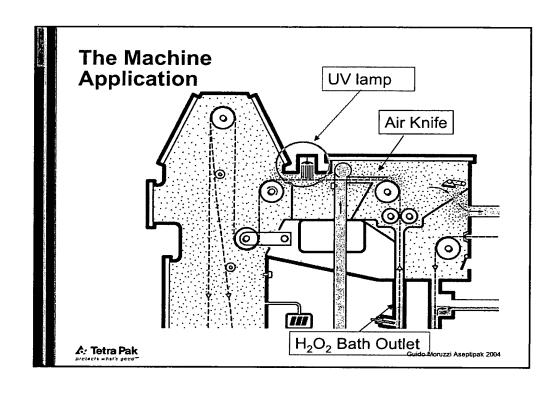


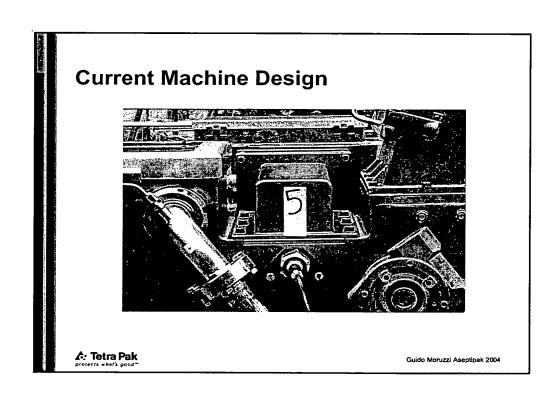
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Excimer Lamp by Heraeus Noblelight GmbH

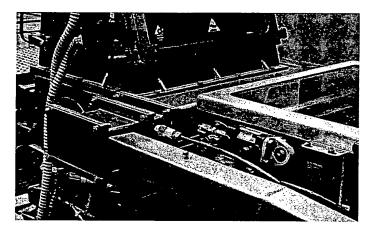
Monochromatic 222 nm
No Wavelength Change upon Ageing
No Electrodes
Constant Emission Throughout Whole Length
No Heating of Packaging Material
Instantly Switchable On and Off
Higher Irradiated Power Than Low Pressure Hg Lamp
Adjustable Power
Direct Proportionality Between Emitted Power and Induced Current: Decay Easy to Monitor
Emitted Power Constant Over Most of the Lifetime

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Current Machine Design

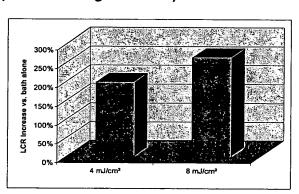


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Example of Microbiological Results (on real filling machine)

- Up to nearly 3fold increase of bath effect
- About 1/10 sec exposure time



- · Test Organism is Bacillus subtilis A
- Test Method: Moruzzi, Garthright, Floros, Food Control 11 (2000) 57-66

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The advantage of the add-on UV-lamp sterilisation unit

- Two families of filling machines
- · "Flex"
 - "Normal" speed (7000 p/h)
 - High shape and volume flexibility
- · "Speed"
 - High speed
 - No volume flexibility
- · One Platform: modular construction

A: Tetra Pak

